

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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GILBERT P. HYATT,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 2:14-cv-00011-RFB-NJK

V.

10 UNITED STATES PATENT AND
11 TRADEMARK OFFICE and MICHELLE K. LEE, Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Deputy Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office,

Defendants.

I. INTRODUCTION

15 Before the Court for consideration is a Motion to Dismiss, ECF No. 23, filed by
16 Defendants United States Patent and Trademark Office and Michelle K. Lee (collectively, the
17 “USPTO” or “Defendants”). The Court has reviewed the parties’ papers. For the reasons
18 discussed below, Defendants’ motion is granted in part and denied in part.

20 | II. BACKGROUND

21 Plaintiff Gilbert P. Hyatt filed his First Amended Complaint on April 23, 2014, in which
22 he claims two causes of action under the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), specifically 5
23 U.S.C. § 706(1), for unreasonable delay in providing a final resolution of two patents which he
24 refers to as “Docket No. 104” and “Docket No. 112.” Am. Compl. 16, ECF No. 22. On May 12,
25 2014, Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss or, in the Alternative, Strike First Amended
26 Complaint, based on Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) or alternatively 12(b)(6), and
27 12(f), respectively. ECF No. 23.

1 This case is related to a case Hyatt filed on February 27, 2014, Case No. 2:14-cv-00311-
 2 LDG-GWF, also against the USPTO, in which Hyatt claims unreasonable delay for eighty
 3 additional patent applications. See Notice of Related Cases, ECF No. 16. In the related case, the
 4 USPTO filed a similar Motion to Dismiss. In ruling on that motion, Judge George ordered that
 5 case be transferred for lack of jurisdiction in the District of Nevada. Hyatt v. U.S. Patent &
 6 Trademark Office, No. 2:14-CV-00311-LDG, 2014 WL 4829538, at *2, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
 7 139895, at *6 (D. Nev. Sept. 30, 2014).

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9 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

10 To invoke a federal court's limited subject matter jurisdiction, a complaint need only
 11 provide "a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court's jurisdiction." Fed. R. Civ. P.
 12 8(a)(1). Ordinarily, the court will accept the plaintiff's factual allegations as true unless they are
 13 contested by the defendant. Leite v. Crane Co., 749 F.3d 1117, 1121 (9th Cir. 2014). A defendant
 14 may move to dismiss a complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1).
 15 If subject matter jurisdiction is challenged, the burden is on the party asserting jurisdiction to
 16 establish it. In re Dynamic Random Access Memory Antitrust Litigation, 546 F.3d 981, 984 (9th
 17 Cir. 2008) (citations omitted). Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(1) is appropriate if the complaint,
 18 considered in its entirety, fails to allege facts on its face that are sufficient to establish subject
 19 matter jurisdiction. Id. at 984–85.

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21 **IV. DISCUSSION**

22 Here, Defendants challenge the Court's subject matter jurisdiction. Because the Court
 23 finds that it lacks jurisdiction pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 12(b)(1), the Court does not address
 24 Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 12(b)(6) or 12(f).

25 **A. TRAC Doctrine**

26 In Telecommunications Research and Action Center v. FCC ("TRAC"), the United States
 27 Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit decided a question of jurisdiction in
 28 interlocutory suits over nonfinal agency action when final actions from the same agency are

1 statutorily committed to the Court of Appeals. 750 F.2d 70, 72 (D.C. Cir. 1984). In that case, the
2 court extended the “well settled” rule that “a statute which vests jurisdiction in a particular court
3 cuts off original jurisdiction in other courts” and held that “where a statute commits review of
4 agency action to the Court of Appeals, any suit seeking relief that might affect the Circuit Court’s
5 future jurisdiction is subject to the *exclusive* review of the Court of Appeals.” *Id.* at 75, 77. The
6 Ninth Circuit endorsed the TRAC doctrine in Public Util. Comm’r of Oregon v. Bonneville
7 Power Admin., 767 F.2d 622, 626 (9th Cir. 1985); *see also* Florida Power & Light Co. v. Lorion,
8 470 U.S. 729, 743 (1985) (“[R]eview of orders resolving issues preliminary or ancillary to the
9 core issue in a proceeding should be reviewed in the same forum as the final order resolving the
10 core issue.”).

11 The basic components of the TRAC doctrine apply in this case. Hyatt seeks to compel
12 “final agency action” on his patent applications, Docket No. 104 and Docket No. 112, within a
13 requested amount of time for each application. Am. Compl. 17. For each of these applications, if
14 the USPTO had reached a final decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and
15 the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia would share exclusive judicial review
16 jurisdiction over that decision. *See* 35 U.S.C. §§ 141–146. The Court, therefore, finds the Federal
17 Circuit and the Eastern District of Virginia also have exclusive jurisdiction over these claims for
18 unreasonable delay.

19 **B. Exception to TRAC**

20 Courts have found a limited exception to the TRAC doctrine in cases in which agency
21 decisions may be reviewed by different courts depending on the final decision. *See* Moms
22 Against Mercury v. FDA, 483 F.3d 824, 827 (D.C. Cir. 2007). In Moms Against Mercury, the
23 court explained that if the FDA took one possible action—classifying a medical device as “Class
24 I”—exclusive review would lie with the D.C. Circuit. *Id.* But if the FDA took a different
25 action—classifying the device as “Class II” or “Class III”—the decision would be directly
26 reviewable only in a district court. *Id.* (noting further that “[a]ny number of other scenarios can
27 be imagined as well.”). The court held that TRAC does not apply “where the basis of prospective
28 jurisdiction is a speculative chain of events.” *Id.* The Ninth Circuit has not addressed the

1 applicability in this circuit of this exception to the TRAC doctrine, and the Court need not do so
2 here. Because the Court finds Hyatt would not meet the exception even if it were established
3 circuit law, the applicability of the Moms Against Mercury exception is irrelevant.

4 Hyatt argues that the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Circuit or Eastern District of
5 Virginia over a USPTO final decision is speculative because review of that decision is dependent
6 on whether that decision is in favor of Hyatt or not. Resp. 24–25, ECF No. 24. Specifically,
7 Hyatt notes, in some statutes governing the patent appeal process, a precondition for an applicant
8 to appeal to either the Federal Circuit or Eastern District of Virginia is that the applicant be
9 “dissatisfied with the decision of the Patent Trial and Appeal Board” at the Patent and
10 Trademark Office. 35 U.S.C. §§ 141, 145. Hyatt argues if the USPTO makes a final decision in
11 his favor, he will have no grounds to appeal the decision and therefore neither the Federal Circuit
12 nor Eastern District of Virginia will have jurisdiction to hear an appeal. Consequently, Hyatt
13 argues, the only avenue for appeal in that instance would be through a nonspecific federal district
14 court in the form of patent litigation over the enforcement of the issued patents. Resp. 25. By this
15 reasoning, a nonspecific federal court could be the only option for appeal depending on the
16 outcome of the USPTO decision, and therefore TRAC doctrine should not apply. Id.

17 This argument is not persuasive. Even if the USPTO decides in Hyatt’s favor, the direct
18 appeals process is not closed. Third parties, who may be “dissatisfied with the final written
19 decision,” may also appeal that decision to the Federal Circuit through the inter partes review
20 process regardless of the USPTO’s decision on the patent applications. 35 U.S.C. § 319; 35
21 U.S.C. § 141 et seq. Moreover, for more generally defined parties to the proceeding, the Federal
22 Circuit and Eastern District of Virginia remain the statutorily designated exclusive fora of appeal
23 or for remedy by civil action, regardless of whether Hyatt has either standing or desire to utilize
24 those processes. See 28 U.S.C § 1295(a)(4)(A).

25 Finally, litigation over enforcement of issued patents—as opposed to offering an
26 alternative avenue for appeal—is simply not an appeals process. Hyatt’s own argument belies the
27 conclusion he would have this Court reach: “Depending on the type of final agency action the
28 PTO ultimately takes on Mr. Hyatt’s application, there may be *exclusive review* in the Federal

1 Circuit or Eastern District of Virginia, or there may be nationwide district court jurisdiction *over*
2 *litigation involving enforcement* of an issued patent.” Resp. 25:10–13 (emphasis added). The
3 statutes Hyatt cites reinforce the distinction between appellate review of a USPTO decision and
4 patent enforcement litigation. See 35 U.S.C. § 281 (“A patentee shall have remedy by *civil*
5 *action for infringement* of his patent.” (emphasis added)); 28 U.S.C. § 1338 (“The district courts
6 shall have *original jurisdiction of any civil action* arising under any Act of Congress relating to
7 patents” (emphasis added)). Litigation involving enforcement of issued patents or general
8 civil action relating to patents is not judicial review of USPTO decisions in the same way as
9 appellate review and is not intended to be. See Pregis Corp. v. Kappos, 700 F.3d 1348, 1359
10 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (describing the “carefully balanced framework” Congress created to define
11 “how, when, where, and by whom PTO patentability determinations may be challenged”).

12 Thus, the Moms Against Mercury exception to the TRAC doctrine does not apply to this
13 case. The Federal Circuit and the Eastern District of Virginia have exclusive review power over
14 final decisions in Hyatt’s patent applications and therefore have exclusive jurisdiction over
15 claims of unreasonably delay. Accordingly, this Court lacks jurisdiction over this case.

16 C. Transfer or Dismissal

17 Hyatt argues that if the Court decides—as it has—that the Federal Circuit and the Eastern
18 District of Virginia share exclusive jurisdiction over the instant action, then the Court should
19 transfer this action, not dismiss it. Resp. 26. The Court recognizes an obligation to transfer civil
20 actions “if it is in the interest of justice” to do so, and that transfer should be “to any other such
21 court in which the action or appeal could have been brought at the time it was filed or noticed . . .
22 .” 28 U.S.C. § 1631. The Court also notes both that Hyatt requests transfer of this action to the
23 Eastern District of Virginia, Resp. 26, and that the related case to this action was transferred to
24 the Eastern District of Virginia as an appropriate venue, Hyatt v. U.S. Patent & Trademark
25 Office, No. 2:14-CV-00311-LDG, 2014 WL 4829538, at *2, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 139895, at
26 *6 (D. Nev. Sept. 30, 2014). The Court finds the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of
27 Virginia an appropriate forum and transfer to be in the interest of justice. Therefore, the Court
28 grants Hyatt’s transfer request.

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2 **V. CONCLUSION**

3 The Court notes that, in deciding to transfer this matter to the Eastern District of Virginia,
4 it has not decided any of the remaining arguments raised by the USPTO. This Court has decided
5 only that this Court lacks jurisdiction over Hyatt's claims because the Court of Appeals for the
6 Federal Circuit and the Eastern District of Virginia are the exclusive courts of review of these
7 claims. For these reasons,

8 **IT IS ORDERED** that Defendants United States Patent and Trademark Office and
9 Michelle K. Lee's Motion to Dismiss or, In the Alternative Strike First Amended Complaint,
10 ECF No. 23, is **GRANTED IN PART** with respect to this Court's lack of subject matter
11 jurisdiction. It is **DENIED IN PART** without prejudice with respect to all other matters raised.

12 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court shall promptly transfer this
13 action to the Eastern District of Virginia.

14 DATED: July 28, 2015.



15 **RICHARD F. BOULWARE II**
16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

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